UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/624,514 | 07/23/2003 | Yueh-Hsiang Hsu | BHT-3111-346 | 7430 |

7590 04/04/2005

BRUCE H. TROXELL
SUITE 1404
5205 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041

| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| ZIMMERMAN, GLENN | |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2879 | |

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| | 10/624,514 | HSU ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Glenn Zimmerman | 2879 |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 July 2003 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☒ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Taiwan on May 16, 2003. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 92208938 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Draheim et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0012936 A1 in view of Oishi et al U.S. Patent 6,686,896.

Regarding claim 1, Draheim et al. teach a plasma display panel structure **(paragraph 19 plasma displays)** having polarization plate **(Fig. 5 ref. Ref. 32 second ref. 32 from the bottom see pagaragraph 28 using circular polarizer)** is comprised of:

A plasma display panel **(paragraph 19 plasma displays)**, a filter **(Fig. 5 ref. 50)**, which has plural layers **(ref. 50 stacks of layers)**, and which is disposed in front of the

first face **(can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31)**, and one layer which is a polarization layer **(Fig. 5 ref. Ref. 32 second ref. 32 from the bottom see paragraph 28 using circular polarizer)**, but fails to teach which further includes: a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass; . Oishi et al. in the analogous art teaches which further includes: a front glass **(front glass substrate Fig. 1 ref. 1)**, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass **(rear glass substrate ref. 2)**, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass **(discharge spaceref. 3)**. Additionally, Oishi et al. teach incorporation of such a a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass to improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes **(col. 4 lines 23-25).**

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front glass, which has first face and

second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes as taught by Oishi et al.

Regarding claim 2, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 1, wherein the filter further has an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(paragraph 28 put below and contacting ref. 32 above),** a glass layer **(ref. 36 inorganic layer choose silica paragraph 25)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(the anti-reflecting layers in ref. 50 are stacked choose layers from ref. 38a to ref. 34a and then ref. 38d to ref. 34d to come up with two anti-reflecting layers)**.

Regarding claim 3, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 2, wherein the filter facing the front glass sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layer between and including ref. 34a-38a)**, the polarization plate **(Choose the second ref. 32 from the bottom to be the a circular polarizer see paragraph 28)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Between the third ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34c put the optional louvered plastic layer to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the glass layer **(choose the third ref. 36 from the bottom and then choose silica for this layer)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layer between and including**

**ref. 34d-38d)**. These layers are sequential relative to each other although they may have other layers in between them.

Regarding claim 4, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 1, wherein the filter further has a color compensating layer **(pigments, dyes i.e. optional adjuvants which can be used in ref. 42, choose the second reference 42 from the bottom)**, an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Between the third ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34c put the optional louvered plastic layer to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, a glass layer **(choose the third ref. 36 from the bottom and then choose silica for this layer)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(the anti-reflecting layers in ref. 50 are stacked choose layers from ref. 38a to ref. 34a and then ref. 38d to ref. 34d to come up with two anti-reflecting layers)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 5, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 4, wherein the filter, facing the front glass, sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layers of ref. 34a to ref. 38a i.e. antireflection film a)**, the polarization plate **(between the second ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34b choose to put a circular polarizer as paragraph 28 writes can be done)**, the color compensating layer **(using the second ref. 42 from the bottom from and including dyes or pigments one has a color compensating layer see paragraph 42)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(between the third ref. 32**

**from the bottom and ref. 34c choose to put a optional louvered plastic to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the glass layer **(choosing the third ref. 36 from the bottom on can choose to make this layer of silica as shown in paragraph 25)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(choosing this antireflection film are the layers 34d to ref. 38d i.e. antireflection film d)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack of antireflection films can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 6, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 4, wherein the filter, facing the front glass, sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layers of ref. 34a to ref. 38a i.e. antireflection film a)**, the glass layer **(choose the second ref. 36 from the bottom and make this layer silica)**, the color compensating layer **(using the third ref. 42 from the bottom from and including dyes or pigments one has a color compensating layer see paragraph 42)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(between the fourth ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34d choose to put a optional louvered plastic to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the polarization plate **(choose the fourth ref. 32 to be a polarizer as paragraph 28 discloses)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(since the stacks can have a plurality of layers add another antireflection film on antireflection film d. I'll call this film antireflection film e.)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 8, Draheim et al teach all the limitations of claim 8, but fails to teach wherein the filter is directly formed upon the first face of front glass. Oishi et al in the analogous art teaches wherein the filter is directly formed upon the first face of front glass **(filter ref. 4)**. Additionally, Oishi et al teaches incorporation of such a filter that is directly formed upon the first face of front glass to improve filtering of the emitted from the pdp **(col. 4 lines 63-67)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a filter that is directly formed upon the first face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve optical filtering as taught by Oishi et al.

Claims 7 and 9-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Draheim et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0012936 A1 in view of Oishi et al U.S. Patent 6,686,896 and Wani et al. U.S. Patent 6,552,486.

Regarding claim 7, Draheim et al and Oishi et al teach all the limitations of claim 7, but fails to teach wherein an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass. Wani et al. in the analogous art teaches wherein an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass **(col. 5 lines 65-67)**. Additionally, Wani et al. teaches incorporation of such a gap or space to improve the enhancing of heat dissipation from the front substrate **(col. 6 lines 1-5)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass in the filter/plasma display of Draheim and Oishi, since such a modification would improve enhancing of heat dissipation from the front substrate as taught by Wani et al.

Regarding claim 9, Draheim et al. teach a plasma display panel structure **(paragraph 19 plasma displays)** having polarization plate **(Fig. 5 ref. Ref. 32 second ref. 32 from the bottom see pagaragraph 28 using circular polarizer)** is comprised of:

A plasma display panel **(paragraph 19 plasma displays)**, a filter **(Fig. 5 ref. 50)**, which has plural layers **(ref. 50 stacks of layers)**, and which is disposed in front of the first face **(can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31)**, and one layer which is a polarization layer **(Fig. 5 ref. Ref. 32 second ref. 32 from the bottom see paragraph 28 using circular polarizer)**, but fails to teach which further includes: a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass; . Oishi et al. in the analogous art teaches which further includes: a front glass **(front glass substrate Fig. 1 ref. 1)**, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass **(rear glass substrate ref. 2)**, which has first face and second face, and the first face of

which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass **(discharge spaceref. 3)**. Additionally, Oishi et al. teach incorporation of such a a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass to improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes **(col. 4 lines 23-25).**

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes as taught by Oishi et al.

Regarding claim Draheim et al. and Oishi et al., teach all the limitations of claim 9, but fail to teach a plasma TV. Wani et al. in the analogous art teaches a plasma TV **(col. 1 lines 9-11)**. Additionally, Wani et al. teaches incorporation of such a plasma TV to improve a plasma display by providing images from a television receiver **(col. 1 lines 9-11)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a television receiver in the plasma display of Draheim and Oishi et al., since such a modification would improve a plasma display by providing images from a television receiver as taught by Wani et al.

Regarding claim 10, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 9, wherein the filter further has an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(paragraph 28 put below and contacting ref. 32 above),** a glass layer **(ref. 36 inorganic layer choose silica paragraph 25)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(the anti-reflecting layers in ref. 50 are stacked choose layers from ref. 38a to ref. 34a and then ref. 38d to ref. 34d to come up with two anti-reflecting layers)**.

Regarding claim 11, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 10, wherein the filter facing the front glass sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layer between and including ref. 34a-38a)**, the polarization plate **(Choose the second ref. 32 from the bottom to be the a circular polarizer see paragraph 28)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Between the third ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34c put the optional louvered plastic layer to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the glass layer **(choose the third ref. 36 from the bottom and then choose silica for this layer)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layer between and including ref. 34d-38d)**. These layers are sequential relative to each other although they may have other layers in between them.

Regarding claim 12, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 9, wherein the filter further has a color compensating layer **(pigments, dyes i.e. optional adjuvants which can be used in ref. 42, choose the second reference 42 from the bottom)**, an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Between the third ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34c put the optional louvered plastic layer to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, a glass layer **(choose the third ref. 36 from the bottom and then choose silica for this layer)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(the anti-reflecting layers in ref. 50 are stacked choose layers from ref. 38a to ref. 34a and then ref. 38d to ref. 34d to come up with two anti-reflecting layers)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 13, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 12, wherein the filter, facing the front glass, sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layers of ref. 34a to ref. 38a i.e. antireflection film a)**, the polarization plate **(between the second ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34b choose to put a circular polarizer as paragraph 28 writes can be done)**, the color compensating layer **(using the second ref. 42 from the bottom from and including dyes or pigments one has a color compensating layer see paragraph 42)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(between the third ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34c choose to put a optional louvered plastic to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the glass layer **(choosing the third ref. 36**

**from the bottom on can choose to make this layer of silica as shown in paragraph 25)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(choosing this antireflection film are the layers 34d to ref. 38d i.e. antireflection film d)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack of antireflection films can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 14, Draheim et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 12, wherein the filter, facing the front glass, sequentially has the anti-reflecting layer **(Fig. 5 choose layers of ref. 34a to ref. 38a i.e. antireflection film a)**, the glass layer **(choose the second ref. 36 from the bottom and make this layer silica)**, the color compensating layer **(using the third ref. 42 from the bottom from and including dyes or pigments one has a color compensating layer see paragraph 42)**, the electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(between the fourth ref. 32 from the bottom and ref. 34d choose to put a optional louvered plastic to shield out unwanted light see paragraph 28)**, the polarization plate **(choose the fourth ref. 32 to be a polarizer as paragraph 28 discloses)**, and another anti-reflecting layer **(since the stacks can have a plurality of layers add another antireflection film on antireflection film d. I'll call this film antireflection film e.)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Regarding claim 15, Draheim et al and Oishi et al teach all the limitations of claim 15, but fails to teach wherein an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass. Wani et al. in the analogous art teaches wherein an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass **(col. 5 lines 65-67)**. Additionally, Wani et al. teaches incorporation of such a gap or space to improve the enhancing of heat dissipation from the front substrate **(col. 6 lines 1-5)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an appropriate distance is spaced between the filter and the first face of front glass in the filter/plasma display of Draheim and Oishi, since such a modification would improve enhancing of heat dissipation from the front substrate as taught by Wani et al.

Regarding claim 16, Draheim et al teach all the limitations of claim 16, but fails to teach wherein the filter is directly formed upon the first face of front glass. Oishi et al in the analogous art teaches wherein the filter is directly formed upon the first face of front glass **(filter ref. 4)**. Additionally, Oishi et al teaches incorporation of such a filter that is directly formed upon the first face of front glass to improve filtering of the emitted from the pdp **(col. 4 lines 63-67)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a filter that is directly formed upon the first face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve optical filtering as taught by Oishi et al.

Claims 1,2, and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tone et al. U.S. Patent 6,679,971 in view of Oishi et al U.S. Patent 6,686,896 and Draheim et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0012936 A1.

Regarding claim 1, Tone et al. teach a plasma display panel structure **(ref. 2)** is comprised of:

A plasma display panel **(ref. 2)**, a filter **(ref. 1)**, which has plural layers **(ref. 3, 6, 4, 20, 5, 6, 3 or Fig. 2 )**, and which is disposed in front of the first face **(Fig. 1 )**, , but fails to teach which further includes: a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass; . Oishi et al. in the analogous art teaches which further includes: a front glass **(front glass substrate Fig. 1 ref. 1)**, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass **(rear glass substrate ref. 2)**, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass **(discharge spaceref. 3)**. Additionally, Oishi et al. teach incorporation of such a a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front

glass to improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes **(col. 4 lines 23-25).**

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes as taught by Oishi et al.

Regarding claim 1, Tone and Oishi et al. teach all the limitations of claim 1, but fail to teach a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer. Draheim et al. in the analogous art teaches a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer **(paragraph 28)**. Additionally, Draheim et al. teaches incorporation of such a polarization layer to improve light control and provide polarization of light when desired i.e. more options **(paragraph 28)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer in the filter of Tone, since such a modification would improve improve light control and provide polarization of light when desired i.e. more options as taught by Draheim et al.

Regarding claim 2, Tone et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 1, wherein the filter further has an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Fig. 2 ref. 11),** a glass layer **(ref. 4)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(ref. 7)**.

Regarding claim 4, Tone et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 1, wherein the filter further has a color compensating layer **(Fig. 5 ref. 19)**, an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(ref. 18)**, a glass layer **(ref. 4)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(ref. 7)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

Claims 9, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tone et al. U.S. Patent 6,679,971 in view of Oishi et al U.S. Patent 6,686,896, Draheim et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0012936 A1 and Wani et al. U.S. Patent 6,552,486.

Regarding claim 9, Tone et al. teach a plasma display panel structure **(ref. 2)** is comprised of:

A plasma display panel **(ref. 2)**, a filter **(ref. 1)**, which has plural layers **(ref. 3, 6, 4, 20, 5, 6, 3 or Fig. 2 )**, and which is disposed in front of the first face **(Fig. 1 )**, , but fails to teach which further includes: a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear

glass and the second face of front glass; . Oishi et al. in the analogous art teaches which further includes: a front glass **(front glass substrate Fig. 1 ref. 1)**, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass **(rear glass substrate ref. 2)**, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass **(discharge spaceref. 3)**. Additionally, Oishi et al. teach incorporation of such a a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass to improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes **(col. 4 lines 23-25).**

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front glass, which has first face and second face, and through which the plasma display panel displays images to the outside; a rear glass, which has first face and second face, and the first face of which is corresponding to the second face of front glass, and a plasma is enclosed between the first face of rear glass and the second face of front glass in the plasma display of Draheim et al., since such a modification would improve the structure by providing a plasma device for display purposes as taught by Oishi et al.

Regarding claim 9, Tone and Oishi et al. teach all the limitations of claim 9, but fail to teach a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer. Draheim et al. in the analogous art teaches a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer **(paragraph 28)**. Additionally, Draheim et al. teaches incorporation of such a polarization layer to improve light control and provide polarization of light when desired i.e. more options **(paragraph 28)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a polarization plate, a filter where one layer of which is a polarization layer in the filter of Tone, since such a modification would improve improve light control and provide polarization of light when desired i.e. more options as taught by Draheim et al.

Regarding claim 9, Tone, Draheim et al. and Oishi et al., teach all the limitations of claim 9, but fail to teach a plasma TV. Wani et al. in the analogous art teaches a plasma TV **(col. 1 lines 9-11)**. Additionally, Wani et al. teaches incorporation of such a plasma TV to improve a plasma display by providing images from a television receiver **(col. 1 lines 9-11)**.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a television receiver in the plasma display of Draheim and Oishi et al., since such a modification would improve a plasma display by providing images from a television receiver as taught by Wani et al.

Regarding claim 10, Tone et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 9, wherein the filter further has an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(Fig. 2 ref. 11),** a glass layer **(ref. 4)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(ref. 7)**.

Regarding claim 12, Tone et al. disclose the plasma display panel structure having polarization plate according to claim 9, wherein the filter further has a color compensating layer **(Fig. 5 ref. 19)**, an electromagnetic wave shielding layer **(ref. 18)**, a glass layer **(ref. 4)**, and two anti-reflecting layers **(ref. 7)**.

From paragraph 10, the stack can have a plurality of antireflection films and can be placed right on the display screen surface see paragraph 31.

## ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Teng et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0002779 A1 disclose Dye Combinations for Multiple Bandpass Filters for Video Displays. Wachi et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0102790 A1 disclose Electromagnetic Wave Shielding Filter and Its Production Process. Nakamura et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0202137A1 disclose an Anti-Reflection Film, Polarizing Plate Comprising the Same, and Image Display Device Using the Anti-Reflection Film or the Polarizing Plate.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenn Zimmerman whose telephone number is (571) 272-2466. The examiner can normally be reached on M-W 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh D. Patel can be reached on (571) 272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Glenn Zimmerman

Vip Patel
Primary Examiner
AU 2879